



GERMANY ALARMED

Over the Crisis Precipitated by the Emperor's Speech.

THE GOVERNMENT IS AROUSED

And Aggressive Measures Will Be Taken Against the Socialists.

THE RED FLAG AND DISORDER.

The Former Displayed in Berlin by the Rioters--The Police Charge Upon Thousands and Repulse Them With Difficulty--If the Soldiers Are Brought into Active Service Bloodshed is Certain--Revolution the Object of the Workingmen--The Emperor Boldly Rides Through the Mob on Horseback and is Cheered by the Populace--He Demonstrated that He is No Coward.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.--The authorities have taken alarm from the occurrence of yesterday and last night, and all have been on the qui vive, expecting that more serious disturbances would follow the discovery of their power by the laborers. Some little time ago the government was brought to recognize that the socialist movement is much more dangerous than was at first imagined. When Prince Bismarck's anti-socialist law expired, full freedom was left to the socialists in order that they might bring their theories before the public for general discussion. But it has now become manifest that the tactics of the socialist party are revolutionary and not constitutional.

There is no denying the fact that the situation is serious, and that it is so felt to be by the government. The police are as yet intrusted with the work of preserving order, and if the troops are called upon to fire upon the mob it will be interesting to say the least, to note whether the recent words of the emperor, which were in effect that they were nothing but machines to shoot down their fathers and mothers and brothers and any one else at his command, will be obeyed.

POLICEMEN NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH THEM.

The policemen are bitterly opposed to the socialists if for no other reason than that their outbreak has caused them to lose their prospective holidays and compelled them to do extra duty. Last night every policeman was on duty. The chief of police, in company with several of his aids on horseback, visited the different parts of the city that have been the scenes of the disturbances. Disorders on the outskirts of Berlin were far more serious than those that had taken place in the city. In Weissenberg strasse during the night small bodies of workmen took possession of that thoroughfare. Many of them carried red flags, emblems of social democracy, and they rushed hither and thither with no idea of anything save to defy the authorities. They broke into a beer saloon and looted it of its contents. Then they amused themselves by breaking windows.

At an early hour menacing crowds of workmen began to assemble in the Unter den Linden. There was a strong force of police present, however, and they kept the crowd of idlers continually moving. They would allow not the slightest attempt at speech-making, and even a muttered reference to lawless acts, if it fell upon the ears of a policeman, was a signal for the arrest of the man who made it.

By noon the crowds had been augmented to such an extent that the police felt that it would be dangerous to allow them in the streets, especially as threats of looting the shops were made. They therefore charged the crowds, but were met with determined resistance, and repeated charges were necessary before the crowds were dispersed.

A FIGHT WITH THE MOB.

The mob that had gathered in Kaiser Wilhelm's strasse was especially determined to hold their ground. The first charge of the police upon them had no effect whatever and the police were compelled to withdraw, some of them being quite severely hurt by sticks and stones of the mob. The police then drew their swords and again charged the crowds right and left. The mob still held their ground and returned blow for blow, but finally they began to slowly give way to the onslaught, contesting every inch of the ground. The police, enraged at the resistance offered them, rallied and made another determined fight, and the mob broke and ran in every direction, an abject fear taking the place of the courage that had sustained them such a short time before. Quite a number were severely hurt and all the leaders fell into the hands of the police.

During the course of the morning, disintegrated and disorderly workmen assembled at several other points in the city, notably in the vicinity of the Brandenburg, the museum and the square in front of the Opera House, but when ordered to disperse by the police, they did so, muttering threats but offering no resistance. At noon another large crowd congregated in Opera House square. This was exceedingly unruly and refused to obey the police orders to move on. Without bantering words to secure a compliance with their orders, the police charged the mob with drawn swords and dispersed them with little resistance. Seven of the ring leaders of this mob were seized by the police and hustled off to jail.

A LATER REPORT--SOLDIERS TAKE A HAND. 2 p. m.--It is very evident that the soldiery will be used against the riotous element only as a last resort to establish order. It is believed by many people that owing to the inadequacy of the police force to handle the disturbances, though thus far to-day their conduct merits the highest praise, the government should adopt sterner measures to put down the trouble once for all. The more timid residents of the city claim, and with good reason, that once the rioters gain a victory over the police, they will become so emboldened that only the most copious shedding of blood will suffice to end the trouble. They believe that now is the time to

keep the military of the government quiet.

To illustrate the forbearance of the emperor and the military authorities a case can be cited. At one o'clock this afternoon a relief detachment of soldiers, headed by a band, was marching towards the castle to take the places of the guards on duty there. They were accompanied by a large mob of roughs, who in every way taunted them with upholding the rich against the poor. With measured step and eyes to the front, the soldiers marched as though they were on dress parade. For all the notice the soldiers took of their insults they might have been marching through a deserted street.

A body of police had been drawn across the street near the imperial residence to prevent any one but the guards from entering the castle square. The roughs tried to break through this line and a violent encounter ensued. The soldiers marched through to the castle still heedless of the row between the mob and the police. The latter stood with drawn sabres, and as the mob made their onslaught they struck right and left with their sabres, inflicting severe wounds on those who came within reach of their weapons. Finally a detachment of mounted police that had arrived on the scene rode down on the mob, which broke and scattered in every direction. Many of the flying roughs were knocked down and trampled upon by the horses, but the police had no mercy on the fugitives and drove their horses at headlong speed over any of the mob who stood in their way. The rout of the roughs was complete.

THE EMPEROR NO COWARD.

3:30 p. m.--Many things have been said for and against Emperor William, but he has never been accused of cowardice. Though he is no doubt greatly disturbed by the events of yesterday and to-day he does not show anxiety on his face as to what the outcome will be. There was great excitement in the vicinity of the castle at 3:30 this afternoon when his majesty, attended by one aide, and preceded by two mounted policemen, emerged on horseback from the castle court yard and rode slowly through the streets, notwithstanding that they were packed by excited masses of people. He was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the masses through which he proceeded. He rode along the Unter den Linden and was everywhere the recipient of a most hearty welcome from the excited populace. Some of his legislative measures may be bitterly opposed by the people, but the action of the people as a whole this afternoon shows that personally he is a great favorite. His appearance on the streets during a time like the present is apt to have a good effect in the direction of cooling the anger of the excited workmen.

THE LATEST--MORE CONFLICTS.

Conflicts between the police and a mob of 3,000 roughs continued in the Rosenthaler strasse until 10 o'clock to-night. The police attacked the rioters with their sabres, striking them with the sharp side of the weapons.

It is claimed that only a few genuine workmen took part in the riotous demonstrations. To-morrow is regular pay day for the workmen here, and there is grave danger that the men being supplied with money many of them will indulge in drink and that, becoming inflamed with liquor, they will grow uncontrollable and thus greatly intensify the disorders.

When the riot in the Michaelkirche strasse was at its height yesterday a policeman drew his sword for the purpose of preventing some rioters from looting a shop. This act seemed to greatly enrage the mob and at once there were loud cries of "down the hound," and the crowd rushed upon him en masse. He was quickly disarmed and the howling and vociferous mob proceeded to drag him to a near by canal. A mounted detachment of policemen was attracted to the scene by the uproar, and taking in the situation at a glance, galloped their horses to the spot where the luckless officer was vainly struggling in the grasp of his merciless captors.

A strong force of police are guarding the palace and patrolling the streets to-night. The curiosity brought at least 30,000 people here to-day.

OCEAN DISASTER.

A Steamer Goes to the Bottom with Every Soul on Board--Collision in the North Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 26.--News of a terrible disaster in the North sea, by which a steamer went to the bottom, carrying with her every soul on board, with only one exception, was received in this city at a late hour to-night.

Only meagre details of the catastrophe have yet been obtained, but from the despatches already at hand, it is learned that the steamers Loughborough and Forest Queen came into collision off Flamborough, a village of York county, East Riding, on the North Sea. The vessels crashed together with great force and the Forest Queen was torn apart by the bow of the Loughborough.

The damages sustained by the Forest Queen were so extensive that the sea began to rush through the breaches made in her hull in great volume. The water poured in so rapidly that she at once began to settle and in a very short space of time after she had been struck she plunged to the bottom.

So quickly did the Forest Queen founder that her crew had no chance to save their lives, and all hands, with the single exception of the captain, went down with her to a watery grave.

The dispatches give no information as to the extent of the damage done to the Loughborough.

Latest French Cabinet Rumor.

PARIS, Feb. 26.--The latest report is that M. Bourgeois has undertaken to organize a ministry and that it will probably be made up with M. Bourgeois as president of the council and minister of the interior; M. DeFreycinet, minister of war; M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs; M. Briesson, minister of public worship; M. Burdeau, minister of finance; M. Ricard, minister of commerce, and M. Raynal, minister of marine.

LATER--M. Bourgeois has abandoned his attempt to form a cabinet and President Carnot has now summoned M. Loubet to undertake the task.

Member of Parliament Expelled.

LONDON, Feb. 26.--The house of commons to-day agreed to the motion, made by Mr. Dalfour, that Mr. Edward Samuel Welby DeCobain, member for East Belfast, being a fugitive from justice, be expelled from the house.

IT WAS A DRAW

But the Free Silver Men are Elated Over the Caucus Anyhow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.--The free coinage men of the house feel quite elated to-day over the action of last night's caucus in refusing to consider any proposition for the delay of free coinage legislation.

Although the action of the caucus in so far as results are concerned may be termed a draw, the failure of Mr. Harter and the other pronounced opponents of free coinage to secure any considerable support for the proposition of postponement is a great comfort to Chairman Bland and his free silver colleagues in the house. They state with considerable emphasis to-day, and indeed it is not denied by their opponents in the Democratic party that the free coinage men could have developed sufficient strength last night to have passed a resolution expressing the sentiment of the caucus in favor of an early and decisive consideration of the Bland free coinage bill. Mr. Harter and his friends content themselves by simply announcing that they will oppose the Bland bill by every parliamentary tactic in their power when it comes up in the house, and that it will never pass the lower branch of Congress if the generosity of the Democratic committee on rules has placed at their disposal the parliamentary weapons of obstruction necessary to tire out and weary the friends of the measure by weeks of delay.

The free coinage people openly deride the pretensions of Mr. Harter and his friends that the passage of the Bland bill can be defeated when it comes up for consideration. The Democratic members who are opposed to free coinage will, for the most part, merely content themselves by recording their votes against it, and that the visionary and somewhat belligerent schemes of Mr. Harter and the eastern Democrats will not find substantial support in the Democratic party. They also insist that should the latter call to their assistance in their dilatory tactics the aid of the Republicans of the house, they will thereby place themselves outside the pale of the Democratic party and show that in secret their affiliations are with the minority party in the house. Of course, the gold men quite vehemently protest against any attempt to rule them out of the Democratic party, and say that the result of all the discussion will be that the Democrats of the nation will come to their senses ere the date of the national convention, and that no plank favoring free coinage will find a place in the platform at Chicago on June 1.

PREPARING THE PETITION.

Chairman Bland, Representative Pierce, of Tennessee, and other leaders of free coinage in the house are to-day compiling and arranging the petitions, which are to be presented to-morrow to the committee on rules asking for a day to be set for the consideration of free coinage bill. These petitions have been freely circulated on the Democratic side of the house and contain the signatures of all the friends of free coinage.

Representative Pierce said to-day he had no doubt in the world, from the assurances that have been made by the speaker and Mr. McMillin and Mr. Catchings, that the committee will report an order to take up the free coinage bill at an early day. "I think," said he, "the bill will be made an order for the latter part of March or some time in April and a date will also be set when the final vote will be taken on the passage of the bill. So far as we are concerned, we do not ask for more than three or four days debate, certainly not more than a week."

Mr. Bland himself says that a week's debate will be quite satisfactory to him, but that the matter which he shall insist upon is that final action shall be taken when the bill comes up. "We will pass the bill through the house, send it to the senate and then if that body fails to pass a free coinage bill, the responsibility will rest with it. Our bill has a clear majority of about forty votes in the house, so that there is not the slightest doubt of its passage. With the ten Republicans who are favorable to free coinage, we will have about two hundred and ten votes in favor of the passage of the bill."

"About thirty-five or forty Democrats and the entire Republican party, with the exception of the ten men mentioned, will vote against the bill. A thorough canvass has been made and this is just where we stand and the free coinage people of the country can rest easy with the assurance that we are all right in the house. I think that by the middle of April at latest, our bill will have passed the house and be in the hands of those grave and reverend senators who have so assiduously striven in an indirect way to evade the issue and kill the bill in the house."

MR. HARTER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, who denies that he is discouraged by the result of last night's caucus, this evening gave his view of the situation as follows:

"The result of the caucus is pleasing to the opponents of free silver. It showed that the strength of the craze is not so great as it was supposed to be and that returning reason is slowly but surely reasserting itself. If now all classes of citizens throughout the country reach their members of Congress here with letters and protests demanding that they oppose the Bland bill, or any other measure giving to metal having a market value of only seventy cents a legal tender value of 100 cents, the ultimate defeat of the outrageous demands of the silver people will be assured."

As a matter of fact, it is generally conceded to-night that the free coinage question still rests with the committee on rules, where it was before the caucus was called. This committee has not yet had any summons to meet. The tariff bill will come up in the house next week, and the silver men are insisting that the Bland bill shall be definitely laid in the Democratic programme before a discussion of the tariff is entered upon. It is probable, therefore, that the rule committee will meet between now and Tuesday.

Collector Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.--The President to-day sent to the senate the following nomination: Homer C. Powers, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana.

The President Takes a Rest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.--The President left Washington at 10:37 o'clock this

morning in a special car of the Atlantic Coast line for Virginia Beach, Va., where he expects to enjoy a week's respite from the cares of official life.

INCREASED THE MAJORITY.

The House Sent Craig, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pendleton the Hero of a Coincidence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.--The Democrats increased their majority in the house of representatives by one to-day. This addition to the already overwhelming Democratic majority was by no means necessary to ensure a freer working of the party organization, but Andrew Stewart, of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district, was unseated and Alexander K. Craig, his Democratic contestant, declared the regularly elected representative. Although two days debate was required to bring about this result, the party lines were not at all closely drawn, and Mr. Stewart at least derives some satisfaction from the fact that certain Democrats were among those who maintained his right to represent the Twenty-fourth district. The arguments for the most part were quite monotonous, the most stirring speech of the day being that of Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of his unfortunate Republican colleague. It availed little, however, for after speeches by Messrs. Moore, of Texas, and O'Ferrall, of Virginia, in favor of the contestant, and that of Mr. Dalzell, in favor of the contestee, Mr. O'Ferrall demanded the previous question. It was ordered without opposition. The first vote was on the minority resolution confirming the right of Stewart to his seat and it was defeated--yeas 58; nays 150.

The majority resolution seating Craig was adopted without division, and Mr. Craig appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of office.

Mr. Cokran, of New York, and Mr. Babbitt, of Wisconsin, voted in favor of the Republican contestee.

IT AMUSED THEM.

A great deal of humorous comment was made by members of the house during the consideration of this case upon a rather singular coincidence. On February 26, 1890, the Republican majority of the house of the Fifty-first Congress called up the contested election case of Atkinson against Pendleton, from the First district of West Virginia, and upon the following day Mr. Pendleton was ousted from his seat and Mr. Atkinson was duly installed as a member of the house. To-day, while the house was considering the Pennsylvania contested election case of Craig vs. Stewart, Mr. Pendleton was called to the chair amid merriment and wielded the gavel during the discussion. Two years ago Mr. Pendleton was taking leave of his colleagues; to-day he was presiding over the deliberations.

The unfinished business (this being private bill day) was the bill for the relief of Aquilla Jones, sr., and it was passed, yeas 118; nays 65.

At 4:30, the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening, the session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.--Both the Vice President and president pro tem being absent at noon to-day, the chair was occupied by Mr. Harris. Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Appropriating \$500,000 for an additional fire proof building for the national museum; authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the accommodation of the supreme court of the United States.

A number of other bills were introduced and referred to the proper committees.

A conference was ordered on the census deficiency bill, and Messrs. Hale, Allison and Cockrell were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

The joint resolution to provide for an international bi-metallic agreement having been renewed on the calendar, it was, on motion of Mr. Sherman, laid over without action.

The consideration of the Idaho election case was taken up. Mr. Vance continued his argument in favor of Mr. Claggett.

DEFENSE OF TRUSTS.

Mr. Dos Passos Declined Opposed to the Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.--The senate sub-committee on judiciary to-day resumed its hearing on the bill prohibiting dealing in options and futures. John R. Dos Passos, of New York, opposed the bill, terming it a useless and entirely unnecessary interference by Congress with the mercantile interests of the country.

The greatest piece of demagoguery ever attempted in this country, he thought, was to be found in the attack upon trusts, which were not the monstrous and terrible things the people thought them to be. There was no difference between them and corporations.

Speaking of the prejudice against trusts felt by some people, Mr. Dos Passos said that the institution of the Standard oil and sugar trust should not be in the least detrimental to the interests of the country and no harm had come from them. Sugar, as the result, was cheaper now than it ever had been. Regarding the so-called evil effects of boards of trade and exchanges, he asserted that although thousands of persons were probably ruined every year by speculation, that was no substantial reason why those channels of business should be interfered with by Congress. The farmers to-day would be in a miserable condition but for the existence of boards of trade and exchanges.

Reported Adversely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.--Senator Dolph, from the committee on foreign affairs, to-day reported to the senate adversely the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman to prohibit the coming of Chinese to the United States.

Approved the Sandusky Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.--The President has approved the act extending the privileges of the immediate transportation act to Sandusky, Ohio.

Prize Fight Valed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.--Sol Van Praag, a member of the Illinois legislature and a saloon keeper, arranged to have a prize fight in his saloon early this morning. Just as the principals had entered the ring the police raided the place, and Van Praag, two pugilists and fifty spectators are under arrest.

"OH, THAT'S ALL RIGHT,"

Said Ex-Speaker Reed, and the House Laughed at Pendleton.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.--An interesting episode occurred this evening when the previous question was demanded in the Craig-Stewart contested election case. It was a foregone conclusion that Stewart would be unseated. As a bit of sentimentality, Speaker Crisp called to the chair Congressman Pendleton, one of the first Democrats to be unseated by the Fifty-first Congress. This gave Mr. Pendleton the satisfaction of presiding while the first Republican was being unseated by the present Democratic house. As he took the chair Mr. Pendleton waived his hand in exultation toward ex-Speaker Tom Reed. The ex-speaker recognized the gesture and waving his hand in return replied: "Oh, that's all right." The house broke into a laugh at the expense of the West Virginian, after which the unseating proceeded.

THE VIRGINIA DEBT.

The Bill to Bring Suit Against West Virginia Before the Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 26.--The finance committee of the senate to-day presented a resolution in that body providing for a joint committee to confer with the authorities of West Virginia with regard to that state's proportion of the Virginia debt, and in the event that no settlement is accomplished to bring suit in the United States court in the name of Virginia against West Virginia. The resolution caused a lively discussion, but was finally laid aside until to-morrow.

The house ordered to its engrossment a bill appropriating \$30,000 for a World's Fair exhibit.

THE SUNDAY PAPER WAR.

Newspapers and Carriers Fined in Pittsburgh Under the Blue Law.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 26.--Seven newspapers and carriers were fined \$25 and costs each for selling newspapers on Sunday. They will appeal to court. Willie Balzer, a ten-year-old newsboy, who stated he sold newspapers to support a crippled brother, was discharged for lack of evidence, the prosecutors being unable to identify him.

Lesson Administered to Tramps.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 26.--Upward of fifteen tramps made a descent upon Mount City, Ill., eight miles north of here yesterday and were working with various games and making a house-to-house begging. The indignation of the ship yard employes was aroused and the men determined to teach the tramps a lesson. They gathered them all together at a point just below the city, and administered a whipping to each of them, laying them across a log with backs bare and giving them from ten to twenty-five blows each. They then turned them loose. The ship-yard men are now scouring the city in search of two stragglers who got away, and the punished tramps are holding a meeting in the woods between here and Mount City.

Trouble With Longshoremen.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 26.--The strike of the longshoremen is on and two thousand men are out of work. The demand is an hour's pay for fractional parts of an hour. The ship agents have decided to stand by the employing stevedores, giving them the time needed to secure new hands for loading vessels. A number of new laborers have been obtained and it is proposed to put them to work. Trouble with the longshoremen is anticipated and the mayor has been asked for protection.

A Lynching Probable.

SEDALIA, MO., Feb. 26.--The excitement growing out of the assault made upon Mrs. Charles L. Taylor by a masked negro last Tuesday is still running high. The villain has not yet been apprehended. Armed posse are scouring the country in every direction, and if he is caught he will undoubtedly suffer the same horrible death as Ed Coy.

Railroad Accident in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.--A fatal accident occurred yesterday near Molbrown, on the railway between Kielce and Sasnovitz. A passenger train ran into the rear of a train, conveying a number of soldiers and a number of the carriages were smashed to pieces. Three bodies of soldiers have been taken from the wreck and ten others more or less injured have been rescued from the debris in which they were entangled.

A Saloon Murder.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 26.--This afternoon William Shields, agent for the Weideman Brewing Company at this place, shot and killed Pat Hanna, while in the former's saloon on Race street. Shields claims self-defense and surrendered himself to the police.

Fatally Injured.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 26.--Mrs. Helen Johnston, of Englewood, Ill., and her daughter Mrs. C. C. Hartman, of Minneapolis, were fatally injured in a runaway here yesterday, being thrown out of the vehicle in which they were driving.

Won't Be a Candidate.

ENRI, PA., Feb. 26.--To-morrow's Dispatch will publish an official statement from Congressman Matthew Griswold, that for strictly personal reasons he will not be a candidate for re-nomination at the Republican primaries.

Crushed to Death.

PALESTINE, TEXAS, Feb. 26.--Fred Seiler and Silas Hanna were crushed to death in a collision between a freight train and cars standing on the sidetrack yesterday.

Oil Cloth Factory Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 26.--An early morning fire destroyed the plant of the Union Oil Cloth company at Elizabethport. Loss \$40,000; no insurance.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, cold; north winds; fair weather, except conditions and light snow along the lake shore; colder and fair Sunday.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 a. m. 28
9 a. m. 29
12 m. 30
2 p. m. 40
4 p. m. 45
6 p. m. 45
Weather--Changeable.

SHANLEY RE-INSTATED

Peculiar Action last Night by the Council Committee on Police.

THE CAUCUS ACTION CONFIRMED.

No Protonge of an Investigation, though Witnesses are Named.

MARKS IS ALLOWED TO STAY OFF.

Some Lively Statements and Counter-Statements made to the Committee last Night, and a cut and dried Resolution is Passed with a Whirl. Some Strange Proceedings for such a Body--Grave Charges Ignored. What Remains to be Done about it?

The Council committee on police met last night, pursuant to the call of the chairman. The matter to be considered was the removal of Officer Shanley by Chief McNichol, and the result was the passage of a resolution reinstating Officer Shanley on the first of March.

Incidentally the case of ex-Officer Marks also came up, but he was not reinstated. Of that, more hereafter.

The decision in the case of Officer Shanley was not reached last night. Last night's meeting was a big bluff. The Democratic members of the committee met on Wednesday night, as was indicated in the INTELLIGENCER the next morning. On that evening it was denied by the members of the committee that there had been any formal meeting. Of course there was no meeting of the committee, but there was a caucus, and it was held in the back room of a saloon, and lasted nearly two hours.

The committee may explain why all this was done. Until it does explain, it is fair for everybody to form his own opinion from the ascertained facts. That opinion cannot be flattering to the committee without some sort of an explanation.

At the saloon caucus two of the members of the committee were absent, and they had no information that there was to be a meeting. Mr. Happy said there was to be no meeting, and after the meeting adjourned said there had been none. Mr. Myers, however, said at the city building that evening that he had been notified by Chairman Happy to be present. More room for an explanation.

CUT AND DRY ACTION.

Last night Chairman Happy called the committee to order just as if the majority had not already settled the matter, without an inquiry. He stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. O'Kane stated the case as to Shanley, as he understood it. He read the rule applying from the new police regulations. This is it:

The city sergeant shall have the right to suspend at pleasure any of his deputies or patrolmen, reporting the same within five days to the police committee, and the Council, upon the recommendation of the committee of the police department, may remove any of said deputies or patrolmen for neglect of duty or incompetency or for any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance or rules and regulations adopted herewith or which may hereafter be adopted.

Mr. O'Kane read one or two other rules, but this one really covered the case. Then there was a little discussion. Mr. Jefferson said his recollection was that in the first place there had been a clause giving the chief of police the right to discharge an officer permanently, but it was amended when the ordinance was under consideration, and was finally omitted. Under the existing rules the suspended officer certainly had the right to an appeal. After some more desultory conversation he suggested that the chief of police be called in, and Mr. Myers went downstairs and called Capt. McNichol.

Chief McNichol appeared and Chairman Happy asked him what the circumstances were as to the removal of Officer Shanley.

The chief said that ever since he had been chief of police Shanley had been in the habit of becoming intoxicated; he had scarcely drawn a sober breath, he was steaming with whisky almost all the time.

Specific charges were made. The chief said that on one occasion Mr. Hottmann, who runs a restaurant on Market street, had been summoned by telephone to bring a meal to a prisoner. When he came in Shanley ran out of the room, but he soon returned, and Hottmann was still there. When the latter asked for the ticket on which to collect the pay for the meal, somebody jestingly said, "Oh, Tom Shanley will pay you."

Hottmann remarked to Shanley that he ought to pay the \$2.50 he already owed him. Shanley caught hold of Hottmann, made a very vulgar and indecent remark, and threatened to lock him up, asking roughly what business he had there anyhow. The chief remonstrated with him, and told him if he owed Hottmann money he ought to pay him, and that at any rate that was no way to act. A few days after, he understood, Shanley had paid the bill.

THE DIXON CASE.

Captain McNichol also related the facts in the Dixon case, as they had been told him. This case is familiar to the public. Shanley is accused by Dixon with having used profane and abusive language and being drunk. A request that Shanley made that the chief would become his security for \$50 he desired to borrow from City Clerk Thoner was also mentioned, the chief's idea being that Shanley wanted to have it to his interest to keep him on the force. He refused to become his surety.

The captain also said that Shanley had told Officers O'Brien and Fitzgerald, new men on the force, that they were d-- fools for attending so strictly to their duties. "When you are as old on the force as I am," he was quoted as saying, "you will take it easy."

A prominent man with large interests on the South Side had told him that Shanley spent hours at a time in John Short's saloon. In conclusion the chief said that he had served on the force with Shanley, and he never was any good as a policeman. He would not so that his best friend could not take his word for anything. He could never be found when he was wanted and ought to be on duty. Mr. Beans, of the Register, had found